



J. S. STOLL, Editor and Proprietor.

LIGONIER, IND., NOV. 11th, 1875.

HON. B. H. HILL, the distinguished Georgian, assures the country that the democratic Congressmen from the South will be very conservative, and will oppose all claims against the Government on account of the war.

The New Harmony (Ind.) Register rings to the breeze the name of Gov. Hendricks as its first choice for the Presidency. It also mentions favorably the name of ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin for the Vice-Presidency.

SENATOR BAYARD, of Delaware, for President, and Senator J. E. McDonald, of Indiana, for Vice-President, is the ticket fixed up for us by the Cincinnati Commercial. Joe won't agree to that arrangement—he is too strongly wedded to Mr. Hendricks' presidential fortune to enter into such an arrangement.

IT WAS REPORTED the other week that Hon. Wm. E. Niblack desired to be elected Clerk of the lower house of Congress. We are pleased to learn that the report is unfounded. Mr. Niblack being unwilling to jeopardize the chances of Hon. M. C. Kerr for the speakership. Mr. Niblack continues to be favorably mentioned in connection with the Governorship.

The Davenport (Ia.) Democrat and Indiana's Tribune think that next year it will be "either Tilden or disaster." Though an ardent admirer of the great Reform Governor, we are not prepared to say that he is the only man with whom the Democracy can succeed. We think we could name less than a dozen democratic statesmen who could be triumphantly elected to the Presidency.

RECOMMENDATIONS of candidates for the Vice-Presidency appear from time to time in democratic newspapers. The names most prominently mentioned are those of Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania, ex-Gov. Gilbert C. Walker of Virginia, Senator Merriman of North Carolina, Gov. Gaston of Massachusetts, ex-Senator Dooolittle of Wisconsin, and ex-Gov. Palmer of Illinois.

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IT OCCURS to us that the Baltimore Gazette strikes the true democratic key-note in declaring: "The ever-vexing financial issue must be disposed of and the party disengaged from it in the Presidential contest. To leave it with the existing resumption bill in force, and providing no means for resuming, would be folly; to repeat it and do nothing else would be a step backward. Inflation would be suicide. The only course before Congress is to take some steps toward the goal—Specie Payments. After the currency the subsidy question will prove the most dangerous. Schemes innumerable to 'develop the country' by railways and canals at the people's expense will be pressed with unusual pertinacity. Not one of them should receive a moment's consideration at the hands of the Democratic House." Where is the Democrat that cannot endorse these sentiments?

HON. JOHN H. BAKER, the congressman elect from this District, delivered an address on education, in the city of Elkhart, on the 2d inst. According to the Review's synopsis, Mr. Baker "took the ground that the children of this utilitarian age should be given a practical education, and their moral as well as their mental welfare be carefully looked after by their educators, supplementing the efforts of the parents by making good citizens of our youth. In a republic like ours, where all are sovereigns, it was essential to teach self-discipline as well as the youthful head with the knowledge contained in text-books—time and subdue the passions, placing them under the control of their possessors, so that those who came after us would be better fitted for self-government, and thereby better fitted for the government of the nation." We think it would be well if our public men generally would take a more lively interest in educational affairs. Much good might thus be accomplished.

IT IS always a source of pleasure to us to give publicity to sentiments like the following, which we transfer from the columns of the Lafayette Courier: "It is beginning to be considered by all respectable people that abuse, vituperation and slander are not the weapons which crush. Because a man presumes to run for office, it is no reason that he is a knave, a slave to others, or a fool unworthy to trust. Years ago the fight was personal, bitter and vindictive. We are pleased to be able to note a reform in this regard by the better class of journalists, and the newspaper which, in these days, deals in such things, soon loses influence, the respect of the public, and the good opinion of its patrons. We hope this spirit of reform may characterize the press of the State and the country at large during the excitement of the coming year. These are omens of better times, and we hope the day is not far distant when pety persons will no longer be in the press in increasing matters of public interest."

## DEMOCRACY AND FINANCE.

During the late campaign in Pennsylvania, ex-Senator Charles R. Bucklow, who was the democratic candidate for Governor in 1872, presented several important points for public consideration. He said among other things that, "upon the subjects of money and public faith our party has a declaration of doctrine, self-adopted and now existing in full force. It was adopted at Baltimore in 1872, when we asked from the people of the United States, their confidence and support for our candidates and our cause, and is expressed in the seventh and eighth resolutions of the platform of that year." These resolutions are as follows:

Seventh. The public credit must be sacredly maintained; and, therefore, we denounce repudiation in every form.

Eighth. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

Commenting upon this, Mr. Bucklow said: "That, gentlemen, is our platform upon public faith and money, and it will continue in force until changed by competent authority. A national convention of like character to that of 1872 and with similar powers will sit during the coming year, and will announce again the position of the Democracy of the United States upon public questions. Until that time no authority whatsoever is authorized to speak decisively for us as a national organization. Doubtless the Congress of the United States which will sit during the coming winter at Washington will be required to meet various questions of finance and of government policy, and the democratic majority of the House of Representatives, composed of men selected from all parts of the United States, will be entitled, measurably, to speak upon these questions, and perhaps, with reference to them, to influence our future action. At present the democratic party of the United States, by virtue of their platform of 1872, remain, as they always have been, a hard money party, devoted to a constitutional coin currency as the standard of values, regarding depreciated, inconvertible paper money in time of peace as both injurious and disgraceful; and from this position they cannot depart without danger of dissolution or extinction as a great national party."

We cannot too strongly urge upon our political brethren a remembrance of the facts presented by Mr. Bucklow.

The platform adopted at Baltimore in 1872 is binding upon the party until revoked by equally competent authority.

The financial question is a national issue, and no single State,

even a half dozen States, can annul the declarations of a national convention.

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